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CONDUCTED BY JAMES HALL, GENERAL AGENT OF THE MARYLAND STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

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"Nothing is more clearly written in the Book of Destiny, than the Emancipation of the Blacks; and it is equally certain that the two races will never live in a state of equal freedom under the same government, so insurmountable are the barriers which nature, habit and opinion have established between them." JEFFERSON.

A REMARKABLE AND CANDID DECLARATION.

We took occasion in the February No. of this Journal to state the acknowledged true issue between the Abolitionists and Colonizationists, or rather, the true grounds of the opposition of the former to the latter, quoting, in confirmation thereof, an article from the North Star, a leading abolition paper, edited by that remarkable man, Frederick Douglass. The issue is briefly this; the colonizationist does not believe, that, the two races can exist in contact, on terms of equality, consequently, advocates the removal of the least numerous and most feeble, beyond the influence of the other. The abolitionist entertains the contrary opinion, and of course, opposes the measures of the colonizationists. This being the admitted faith of the two parties, great was our surprise, on finding, in an abolition paper, the following admission or declaration by the coloured members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this city, a part of which, we have printed as we found it, in italics. The following questions at once occur to us, viz: Is this document genuine? Does it contain the true sentiments of the petitioners? If so, what hopes can they entertain of *social* and *political* equality, who, to use their own language, "*have no expectation that the ministers, the descendants of Africa, will ever be admitted to seats and votes in the Conferences of their white brethren, however well they may be qualified for the work of the ministry.*"

"It is well known that the good Lord has greatly enlarged our membership since that never-to-be-forgotten period, by owning the labours of our coloured preachers in conjunction with those of the white, in the conversion of many thousands of the coloured race; and quite a large number of coloured preachers among us, some of whom, all things considered, had, and still possess, respectable talents, and have done much good in their local capacity; but hitherto they have been quite limited in their sphere of operations, having had no opportunity of being extensively useful, they being generally poor men, and, no provision having been made for them to go forth and dispense the bread of life to their perishing fellow-men, their usefulness has, in consequence been greatly hindered—and our coloured fellow men have

thereby been deprived of those blessings Almighty God would have granted through their instrumentality. And now, reverend fathers and brethren, your memorialists would say that it does seem clear to them that the time has come when something should be done for the prosperity of the ministry among our coloured brethren; and the question arises how shall or can this desirable object be accomplished? *For we have no expectation that the ministers, the descendants of Africa, will ever be admitted to seats and votes in the Conferences of their white brethren, however well they may be qualified for the work of the ministry;* nor do we desire to unite with any of the existing coloured connections. Therefore, our coloured brethren in the city of Baltimore, after due prayerful consideration, have been led to the conclusion, for the reasons already mentioned, and others which might be mentioned, that a far greater amount of good would of necessity result from our being placed in a condition so that coloured ministers should have the pastoral oversight of all the coloured people in connection with the Methodist Church, in all places in the United States where the laws and usages do not forbid."

"The Constitution of Illinois forbids negroes to settle in that State upon any condition whatever. This prohibition was engrafted in the Constitution by a vote of two to one of the people of the State."—*Pub. papers.*

Although entertaining a deep conviction of the impracticability of the union of the three distinct and widely different races of men which now inhabit this Continent, or of their harmonious occupation of the soil on terms of equality, yet we have not been forward to press this subject upon our readers, well knowing it to be peculiarly unacceptable to a portion of them, viz. the coloured people or those of African descent. We are aware that the voice of the bearer of bad tidings has a harsh and discordant sound, that the promulgator or advocate of unpleasant doctrines, be they ever so truthful, becomes peculiarly the object of suspicion and dislike. But, we cannot help occasionally calling the attention of our coloured friends to the signs of the times, to *living, actual facts,* like that expressed in the short paragraph at the head of this article. Here is a large state, in the heart of this Union, binding on the Mississippi and the great lakes, through which the great thoroughfares connecting these two waters must be constructed; mainly peopled by the hardy sons of New England, free, so far as any people of this country can be, from prejudice against color and imbued with a strong sympathy for the slave. The natural resources of this State are vast, second to few in the Union. Her advancement to the first rank in the production of wealth, is retarded, only, by her want of population,—population, one would suppose of any kind or color. Her canals are to be excavated, her railroads constructed, her soil tilled, and this almost bankrupt State, at once, becomes rich and prosperous. Yet she rejects a population which seeks only to become laborers.

The judiciousness of the policy of the State of Illinois we are not disposed to discuss. It may be said to proceed from unholy prejudice, colorphobia, or whatever one pleases; but the fact, that, of the whole people of that State, two to one voted against the immigration of colored people, still exists; and to us it is more confirmatory of our conviction expressed at the head of this article, than any one event which has yet occurred in this country.

"INCIVISM."

Under this head, the rabid Garrison abolitionists get a thorough, good lashing from the Washington abolition paper, the National Era. No one can question the justness and truth of the following extract:

But *Incivism* is no better than the Bigotry of Patriotism. There are men in this country, born within its embrace, cradled among its institutions, protected by its laws, indebted to its fostering care, under Providence, for whatever good they enjoy, who yet are its unrelenting defamers. The toleration of one vice blots out, in their eyes, all its virtues. The institutions of the country they denounce as rotten. Its Law is diabolical; its Liberty is a Lie, its Religion a Whited Sepulchre. The people are mean and abominable; its public Men, Total Depravity embodied. No occasion is overlooked for upbraiding it, and magnifying its shortcomings, or disparaging it by invidious contrasts with other countries. Their hate of the country of their birth is stamped with the intensity of monomania. Treason to its fair fame, they seem to regard as loyalty to truth, and patriotism they denounce as presumptive evidence of corruption. If their country do wrong, they gloat over it, as proof conclusive of the justice of their reprobation; if right, they can find no other motive but a cunning selfishness. They plan schemes for the overthrow of its government and institutions, agitate, write, speak, print freely, and hold meetings publicly, to promote their designs, and then, though unmolested, or, if disturbed, protected by the laws they denounce as guilty of the most outrageous tyranny, the government and people, who, in return for their unmitigated abuse, grant them protection. The more forbearance shown them, the more incensed they become.

And this inexorable contempt of country they seem to regard, not only as evidence of an exalted sense of justice; but its manifestation, they imagine, is the most effective means of regenerating their countrymen! They would institute, in a moral way, a reign of terror, for the purpose of frightening people into good habits. Practically, they act on the assumption that the best way to convert anybody is to abuse him. They seem to proceed on the assumption that the true way to reform a community, is, to make it believe itself incapable of reformation. In a word, they hang the criminal for the purpose of regenerating him.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE REV. MR. PINNEY AND THE EDITOR OF THE "MYSTERY."

(From the Mystery of May 3d)

To the Rev. Mr. Pinney.

Sir,—At the Colonization meeting held on last Monday evening week, you stated that there was at this time a number of slaves who had been liberated with a view of being sent to a country where they could enjoy their freedom.

Permit me, Sir, to ask you a question or two, in reference to those slaves who are now trembling with fear, lest the laws of *Mississippi* should again make them slaves for the remainder of their lives, which must inevitably be the case according to your own showing, unless funds can be procured to send them to Africa.

1st. What would it cost to bring those suffering and distressed fellow-citizens to a free State, say to Ohio and Pennsylvania, with a view of securing their liberty; or whether they forfeit their claim to freedom by attempting to enjoy in any other way than through the *medium* of the Colonization Society.

2d. It being the design of philanthropists to better their condition, should it not be done in the speediest manner, and on the most convenient plan.

3d. If kind friends can be found in either of the states mentioned, who would be willing to satisfy the trustees of those slaves that they should be so situated that their moral and intellectual disabilities should be removed, would it not be carrying out the true principles of philanthropy, by placing them in such a situation, and relieving their anxious feelings as speedily as possible, by extending to them the hand of kindness, in assisting them to the place which they might prefer; whether it be in Africa or Canada.

If it would not be too great a condescension on your part, you will please favor us with an answer to the above questions, which will be given to the readers of the Mystery. P.

To the Editor of the Mystery. Baltimore, *May 23d*, 1848.

Sir,—A friend has this morning called my attention to your paper of the 3d inst. and to the questions propounded in it.

I had not previously heard of them, and it may be, an answer at this late day will not serve your purpose. Still, as the questions are entirely proper and kindly propounded, I will without any pretension of "condescension," "favour" you with an answer.

The large majority of slaves set free at the South, are emancipated by testamentary bequests. Until the laws of the slave states entirely forbid it, and menaced a forfeiture of their liberty, large numbers received personal liberty in the places where they lived.

As things now exist, nearly all masters, whose affection, or gratitude to their slaves, or whom a conscientious sense of duty induces to entertain such purpose of emancipation, provide for their removal to some place where the emancipator anticipates the most advantages for them.

Under such feelings, Washington, Randolph, and many others, have directed that their slaves should be sent to the Northern States, as many others, and perhaps more, have directed theirs to be sent to the Republic of Liberia.

In every case, of course, the heirs at law can break the will of the deceased, and reclaim the emancipated again to slavery, unless the provisions of the will are fulfilled.

This settles the question of fact contained in your first enquiry. They cannot, under the will, get their freedom but by going to Liberia.

For fifteen years, they have been anxiously desirous of going there; ample means were left by their master for the purpose of their comfortable support, which means cannot now be made available. It has only been by a compromise, and not by the courts of Mississippi, that they have been finally offered to us. Unless they can be sent to Liberia, the next fifteen years, like the fifteen past, may still see them in bondage.

Under the influence of the excitement growing out of this case, a law has been passed by the State of Mississippi, prohibiting any man to free his slaves by will, and henceforth, till public feeling is altered there, we cannot demand the liberty of slaves in that State, even with a full grant of it in the will of their owners.

The 3d question and the enquiry, as to the cost of bringing them to Ohio, though of course inapplicable to the case in hand, for reasons above stated, yet involving, as they do impliedly, the wisdom of plans and the motives of action, might well receive a more elaborate notice than I have now time to give them.

The design of philanthropists, as you stated, are doubtless, in general, to better the condition of those about whom they are concerned. But the

question of "*cost*," and "*speed*," and "*convenience*" do not always make the great and never the only arguments in a choice of ways.

The collateral as well as immediate benefits of a given plan, are to be considered; the permanence and reality, and nature of the good to be sought, are authoritative in influencing to wise and really philanthropic plans; and to decide whether these will all be most successfully sought by taking slaves from the bondage of a Mississippi plantation to Ohio, or Liberia, involves the whole question in debate, between the advocates of the Colonization enterprise and its principal opponents.

You will at once perceive that to discuss this query now is impracticable. Perhaps at some future time I may "favour" you with a more extended answer.

To question 4th I answer, the true principles of philanthropy will, without doubt, be carried out, by extending to the two hundred slaves referred to, the hand of kindness, and sending them where they desire most earnestly to go, to Africa. Already thirty-five of their friends and relatives have gone out to erect houses and provide for their coming, and we must in some way find the means to send them. If the readers of the Mystery desire to participate in this work of true philanthropy, any donations forwarded to me in New York City, will be sacredly appropriated and thankfully acknowledged. Yours for humanity and Africa,

J. B. PINNEY,
Cor. Sec. New York C. S.

SUNDRY EXTRACTS FROM LIBERIA PAPERS.

THE LADIES' DORCAS SOCIETY OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This institution originated with a few deeply pious ladies, members of the M. E. Church in the town of Monrovia, in the year 1838. They were not only few in number, but without money also. Trusting in God, the worthiness of their cause, and the patronage of such benevolently disposed individuals as they might be able to influence, they banded together in the above named year—with the avowed purpose before them, as expressed in the 2nd article of their constitution.

"*The object of this Society shall be to relieve the poor in Monrovia and elsewhere, as far as means can be obtained, by soliciting subscriptions and donations in money, or any other useful articles: and to clothe the converted natives in the neighboring towns.*"

The first public services in its behalf were conducted by the Rev. John Seys, which he opened with the following lines, so strikingly illustrative of its growing influence and strength.

"See how great a flame aspires,
Kindled by a spark of grace!"

After singing these, an address was delivered, many of the encouraging sentiments of which are still distinctly remembered.

In common with other infant associations of similar institutions, this one has had its trials—not arising so much from the opposition of its *enemies*, if indeed it has had any, as from the pecuniary condition, inexperience, and sometimes wavering or faint-heartedness of its *friends*. But fortunately for it, if one has grown weary in its service, another has been raised up to take her place and assume her duties; and thus, has it always been favored with a succession of warm, and to some extent successful supporters. Though its numbers have rather *slowly* increased, in acquiring influence

and pecuniary resources, it has gone forward with very encouraging rapidity. Now, its prospects are unusually flattering; possessing as it does a vantage-ground, from whence it may go forth "*with healing in its wings,*" till it has accomplished *all* the Great Head of the Church intends to bring to pass through its instrumentality.

Early after its formation, and while the members belonging to it did not number above ten or twelve at most, the very estimable wife of the Rev. gentleman above named, suggested to the society of which she was at that time a member, the idea of erecting an asylum—in order that the objects of the institution, as set forth in the article above quoted, might be more fully realized. By most of the members, the undertaking was not only thought to be impracticable then, but that it would remain so for years to come. While they thought upon the necessities of the case, the ladies, taking new views of their duty, and gradually assuming higher ground, finally determined to combine in one continued and vigorous effort till they saw their asylum in a state of completion. In the beginning of 1844 a committee was appointed to look for and secure a lot preparatory to building Two eligible ones upon Crown Hill were shortly after selected, and upon application to the authorities, promised them on condition that they would improve and build upon them. With the means they had in hand, small as they were, they set in earnest to work, laying the foundation for a small though commodious stone building of 36 feet by 20. They judged a house with these dimensions would serve their purpose for the present; especially would the cost of erection consume all the funds they could possibly command.

On the 13th inst., the society celebrated its 10th anniversary. It now enrolls 37 names. So far as consistent with the circumstances, it has redeemed its pledge to its patrons in behalf of the suffering and the poor—fully meeting their highest and most confident expectation.

The report of the society's Agent, Col. N. M. Hicks, stated that the asylum was nearly completed through the kind and liberal offices of David Moore, Esq., who, during the past year, had prosecuted the work upon his own private responsibility. But the report farther stated that the institution was in arrears to Mr. M. to the amount of $65,62. After a very enlivening address from Dr. J. W. Prout, a sensible and touching appeal was made by Rev. B. R. Wilson and others for assistance to relieve the ladies from their present embarrassment. The collection and pledges which followed in noble spirit, amounted to $192,80;—and so good were the pledges deemed to be, that a responsible gentleman, who generally knows what he says, said he would take them and give a draft for $160, on the spot.

In order to help themselves in a way peculiarly their own, the ladies had proposed a *tea* on the night of their anniversary issuing tickets of admission to their table, at *one dollar* per ticket. Such a manœuvre, in the right hands, must always take well; any other kind of reception of it among gentleman is unnatural. Of course we bought a ticket for ladies sake. The spacious house of brother B. R. Wilson was selected as the place at which to meet for the discussion of some important particulars. The *subject matter* was sufficiently abundant, of good quality, and very capable of digestion. With the various subdivisions successively presented to that *busy* company, we did the very best we could; and if we did not improve a dollar's worth, we have a clear conscience in saying it was not wholly our fault. Thanks to the ladies for it; we now again wish them good luck.

By this worthy effort, in which they discovered so much social economy and good taste, they added to their coffers $78 more—thus depositing in their treasury $270 more than they had before their celebration. At this

rate they cannot be blamed for wishing their celebrations to come as frequently as possible.

Among the life members of this institution, we read the names of commander E. Pelletreau, of the French brig of war Comete; also, that of Mr. G. S. W. Hall, son of the General Agent of the Maryland State Colonization Society.

The very encouraging success just now alluded to, by no means exhonerates the members of this institution from future efforts and responsibilities; on the contrary, their labors are but fairly begun. Their asylum is to be finished—plainly though competently finished for the comfort of such occupants as the association proposes taking under its care—and ere long additional buildings to be erected. Increased vigilance and economy will be required at every advancing step of its progress. If the members do their duty to the souls and bodies of those whom they endeavor to benefit—if they would ensure public confidence, and elicit public patronage, they will find no time for a relaxation of duties.

Presuming the ladies will allow us the privilege, we take the liberty in conclusion of making the following suggestion.

1st. In our humble opinion, the present state of the society calls for a change in the terms of life membership—from *ten* to *twenty dollars*. But

2nd. We hope no inducement will operate a change in the *name* of the association; not because the present one is any better, merely as a name, than any other—nor because the benefits of the institution ought to be restricted to the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church—but because retaining it will be more promotive of the harmony and interests of the association, than another one, now that has been adopted for years, and succeeded well with it. "*Let well enough, alone.*"

3rd. As in all female confederacies for good, *pure morals* and *deep piety*, are their sinews, and their tower of strength, therefore, over these two qualifications in each member, too much oversight cannot well be taken. If our memory be correct, all the meetings of the members, are opened with reading the Scriptures, singing and prayer. This is good; ostensibly, it places christianity, and the Divine blessing upon all you do, benevolent ladies, foremost in your desires. This is the position they should really occupy. In daily communion with the Father of lights, from whom descendeth every good and perfect gift, present, in earnest and prevailing prayer, your institution, and all under direction, that God's blessing, like dew of Hermon, and the dew that descended upon the mountains of Zion, may be with you, and over you now, and ever more.

Monrovia, Jan.. 20th, 1848. F. BURNS.

Extract of a letter from Hon. S. A. Bonson, *dated November*, 1847.

We are getting on pretty handsomely with our farms. Mine has amply rewarded me this year; beside affording provender for 50 or 60 mouths, (the number I have in my employment and connected with my family,) I have sold therefrom in eatables alone, about $600, the greater portion to men-of-war; and the same land on which I raised these vegetables, (say 25 acres,) I have coffee regularly set out 12 and 14 feet apart, some of which are bearing, though planted sometime after you left this circuit. I appreciate my farming operations more than all my commercial business. I hope to move out (though not break up entirely in town) as soon as we can get a few more immigrants. My plan is, when vessels are in harbor, and I have business with them, I stay in town and atttend to it, when they leave instead of walking about the street, I go to my farm and go ahead

and tell my boys to follow on—and thus we get along cheerfully, and my farm is well attended to. It is time for all our thinking citizens in every settlement to begin to show examples of industry and economy—this, with piety, is the foundation of our infant Republic.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE.

In this number is to be found an agricultural report from the inhabitants of Bexley, Grand Bassa County, which we hope will not be uninteresting to the readers of this periodical. It is peculiarly gratifying to us, and will be no less so to the patrons of this government, to learn that the attention of Liberia is being more generally directed to this business, especially those productions that take in foreign markets.

When Liberia was first settled it was hoped by her numerous friends, that the greater part of her citizens would devote themselves to agriculture, the infallible support of nations; and no little blame has been merited by them for their neglect of this all-important and profitable avocation. But the amount of blame is lessened by the consideration, that nine-tenths of the colonists embarked to this country almost empty handed, and during their acclimation, the little they had was most generally, through a want of experience, expended: thus destitute, in an infant government, itself poor and dependent for its support, to a great degree, upon the charities of the mother country, and consequently, unable to tender the necessary aid to its citizens, it is not to be wondered that they have done so little. Few persons can accomplish much in this business, beyond their individual consumption without means; and even with them, without a proper acquaintance with the business as carried on in this climate, little or nothing can be done, as the frequent attempts of persons, blessed with the means that could have assured success with these perquisites, have demonstrated.

Now that this information, relating to the mode of farming in this country, is acquired, *means* are the only impediment in Liberia's progress in agriculture, supply which, and she can do as much comparatively as any other community. The report to which reference is made, confirms us in this opinion. That report embraces an underrated statistical account of the operations of the inhabitants of the little settlement of Bexley :—their farming, trafficing, husbanding operations, all in one; and while it shows that their attention, to a small extent has been turned to traffic, that the profits arising therefrom might be appropriated to their agricultural operations, to which, the report plainly shows their attention has been mostly directed; it is plain that the amount of trading is small to the amount their productions would demand. A worthy example is being set in Bassa County, in this essential business. From the extract of a letter from Hon. S. A. Benson, published in the last number, we learn that the inhabitants of Bexley are not the only persons in that country, whose attention is being so profitably directed to farming; not that no other portions of this government is employed in this operation, but the citizens in this place, tired of raising only for home consumption, begin to ascertain how certain articles will take in foreign markets. We invite the attention of our friends, especially those who have been following this business, to a consideration of the wants of foreign markets, and an imitation of the friends at Bassa.

It is certainly time to begin in every point to cultivate something more than what is necessary for home consumption. We ought to enlarge our operations, so that such articles as foreigners want may be cultivated. Then will Liberia begin, when this is done, to aspire and advance in importance and in the estimation of her friends.

DESPERATION OF SLAVERS.

It is reported that a very unpleasant affair took place not long since at Gallenas:—An officer of the Penelope, one of Her Majesty's steamers on this station, having gone in a boat near the shore, to ascertain what was going on at that famous slave mart, and venturing to land on the beach in a canoe, while his boat and crew lay outside the surf, was met by a Spaniard with the air of one intending to exchange salutations of friendship, and was not suspected until he revealed himself to be an assassin by a desperate thrust at the throat of the officer, which, fortunately took effect upon his face only. The officer was not too severely wounded to retort upon the assassin; accordingly, with a spirit characteristic of the English and Americans, and by which they are distinguished from the pusillanimous Spaniard, the fellow was given to understand by something more than *words* that he had encountered one whose spirit was raised instead of being sunken by his desperate thrust. At this exhibition of more than Spanish courage, he fled, but was overtaken and killed. In the course of the affair several of the empty baracoons were destroyed by the boat's crew which were subsequently landed.

The Spaniards or slave dealers on this coast are becoming desperately impudent. It may be *duck or no dinner* is their motto. Their business is certainly curtailed and unprofitable on this part of the coast. They buy slaves as usual, and are, to some extent, furnished with merchandize by some peddling merchant vessels, but the difficulty is to ship them; they succeed in this sometimes, but so many of their vessels are picked up by the English and American men-of-war, that the business is rendered truly unprofitable. We feel quite sanguine that this traffic, so inhuman and revolting to the fine feelings of human nature, in a few years at most on this coast, will cease, through the efficient operations of these squadrons and the influence of this government, now that all that part of the coast, excepting Gallenas, in which it has been carried on, has become the lawful territory of this Republic.

The slaver at New Cesters, called by some Don, but not by us, because, we apprehended the least that *Don* implies, is too much to be applied to that class of creatures whose adventurous lives lead them to this coast to buy Africans, this Jose has branched out into the oil trade, which yields him a small income, but which, while it shows the failing character of his main business, is not a sufficient cloak to disguise him from the discerning eye; but the close of his business draws nigh. For the future, persons had better be careful not to venture unprepared among these inhuman adventurers, their infuriated and maddened hearts at the prospect of losing that by which they have their living, will prompt them to the perpetration of further deeds of desperation.

EXTRACTS OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE LIBERIA MISSION ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

The publication of extracts of the doings of this conference at its last meeting, was ordered and should have been attended to before this time, we acknowledge; but the want of the documents necessary for publication did not allow us to comply before with that order. We give at this late period a few extracts,—reports and statistics, which we hope will not be uninteresting to the friends of the cause of Christ in the United States and this country. There are some things in the reports which should be kept before the mind of the preachers of this conference, and therefore the pub-

lication must be acceptable to them. In the first number of the Luminary for this year, some notice was given of a part of the proceedings of this conference which will not be repeated.

STATISTICS.

Membership.

Monrovia,	213	Sinoe,	51
St. Paul's River Circuit,	115	Marshall,	21
Robertsville,	30	Cape Palmas,	211
Heddington,	41	Mt. Hall,	
Mt. Andrew and Morrisburgh,	2	Lanesborough,	
Edina,	140		

	Day Schools.	Sabbath Schools.	Pupils.
Monrovia,	1	2	60
St. Paul's River Circuit,	1	2	48
Millsburg Circuit,	2	1	105
Robertsville,	1	1	30
Heddington,	1	1	13
Mt. Andrew and Morrisburgh,	1	1	14
Bassa Circuit,	0	2	
Sinoe,	0	1	10
Cape Palmas,	4	4	72
Mt. Hall,	1	1	10
Lanesborough,	1	1	11
	13	17	379

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.

The committee to whom was referred the subject of education generally, and the Sabbath schools, beg leave, after due consideration, to state that upon every view of them, the subjects assigned that committee are of incalculable interest to all who are to be regarded as conservators of educational facilities, and to the members of this Conference particularly.

Population is rapidly increasing. Minds of various mould and susceptibilities, and capable of every species and degree of cultivation and refinement, are daily manifesting themselves. This junior population, (for to this class principally we refer,) is fast hastening to the age and responsibilities of man and womanhood. The period when the fearful mental capacities, which each one carries in his own bosom for good or for evil, may be properly disciplined and brought under religious training, is hurrying by. Our relation to this rising generation, makes it obligatory on the members of this Conference, not only to feel intently in the circumstances, but also to secure for them every facility to education in our power. The relation we sustain to the heathen tribes around us, renders it imperative upon us, would we be prepared to operate upon them directly and powerfully, at the earliest possible date, to attend now to the education of the children and youths within the settlements, in an ecclesiastical point of view, placed under our supervision. Upon the settlements embraced within these colonies, we are mainly to depend in future for laborers in this section of the Lord's vineyard. If we neglect the cause of education in the colonies, we prove recreant to the operations of our missionary enterprises; if we uniformly assist and urge forward the former, we promote, in the best possible manner, the success of the latter.

Here then, brethren, we see one important part of our calling. But how are we to meet the responsibility? In the first place a sufficient number of

competent teachers in various branches of good English education, is greatly wanting. Men and women possessing the qualifications are not to be found in any thing like the proportion required. Where are they to come from? Five teachers of the kind above spoken of, are at this moment *needed* within the precincts of this Republic, and how many more among the natives, we have not the means of exactly calculating. Unless the places be supplied, the interests of general education among us, *must suffer*.

To Sabbath schools, your committee rejoice to say, considerable attention has been paid on the part of most of the preachers. All that could be done, however, has not been done, by the most diligent of us. We *can* and we *must* still add new efforts to those which have preceded. This subject ought to be embraced in themes, and spoken of in our pastoral visitations. It may always have an eminent position in our discourses on education, semi-annually preached before our congregations. Every pains in our power, to procure for the Sabbath schools under our care a good supply of Sunday school books, which are very scarce now, embracing a sufficient variety of wholesome, doctrinal, interesting and instructive subjects, ought to be taken. Let the *local* preachers and official members of our societies be practically interested in these schools in connexion with the travelling preachers. Let us for ourselves take a proper view of the institutions, and their prospective importance to us, and the cause of civil, political and religious liberty, and success in the future movements of our people. Let us endeavor to possess the minds of our people generally with sentiments and feelings on this subject, similar to those inspiring our own bosoms, and we shall succeed in enlisting them to the extent of their ability in this work.

In view of the solemn obligations devolving upon us in relation to subjects now under consideration, your committee would beg leave to recommend the following resolution to the adoption of the Conference.

Resolved, That as a body of men and ministers in Christ's church, laboring for the promotion of his cause among men; and as in the providence of God our lot is cast among the people of these colonies, surrounded as they are by heathens; we will address ourselves anew to the work of educating our own people and others within our reach, by the employment of every possible means we can devise and set forth.

A. HERRING,
B. R. WILSON, } *Committee.*
F. BURNS.

EPISCOPAL MISSION AT CAPE PALMAS.

REPORT OF REV. J. PAYNE, OF THE MISSIONARY STATIONS IN WESTERN AFRICA.

WEST AFRICA, *Dec.* 31, 1847.

Rev. and Dear Sir,—Spared, through the great mercy of God, to the period when I am expected to render a report of the condition of the stations under my superintendence and pastoral care, I proceed to discharge this duty with mingled feelings of gratitude and anxiety never before experienced. Though at no period in its history, has the Mission been without its trials, the past year has been distinguished, beyond all others, in circumstances—to human view—of an adverse character. While the advanced stage of our operations has brought out sources of temptation, under which some have failed, and which called for increased efficiency on the part of those who have the care of souls—at this very time, when the greatest number of missionaries ever in the field should have been doubled—we

have seen our force gradually reduced, until there remains but *one ordained laborer in the Mission!* But that one laborer never felt greater cause for gratitude and encouragement—never perceived a louder call upon the faith and zeal of the Church, than is furnished in the actual state and prospects of the Mission, which he is now permitted to exhibit.

CAVALLA STATION.

Communicants, 31—viz:

Mrs. Anna M. Payne,
Mrs. J. T. Gibson, } *Colonists.*
Mrs. Louisa Gibson, }

Native.	Age.		
E. M. Lowe,	20,	admt'd	Sept. 1842.
Freeman Clarkson,	19,	"	"
Tho. L. Robinson,	18,	"	"
P. W. Stimpson,	19,	"	"
Clement F. Jones,	17,	"	"
Jacob P. Donaldson,	16,	"	"
Wm. Spear,	25,	"	Feb. 1843.
Emily Spear,	20,	"	Oct. "
Marg't Champlain,	20,	"	Apr. 1844.
Gray Gilliat,	16,	"	"
Helen Wisner,	21,	from A. B. Mis.	'45.
Julia Ann Brown,	19,	admt'd	Aug. 1845.
B. C. Webb,	19,	"	" 1846.
Horatio Gillet,	18,	"	"
James Pratt,	17,	"	"
Francis Allison,	23,	from A. B. Mis.	
Thomas Wilson,	23,	"	" 1847.
Caroline P. Rand,	14,	admt'd	June, 1847.
Ellen Milnor,	11,	"	"
Henry Morton,	14,	"	"
Henry P. Johns,	19,	"	Sept. 1847.
Hec'r Humphries,	17,	"	Oct. "
B. W. Dorr,	18,	from Taboo,	"
John W. Hutchins,	17,	"	" "
Benjamin Johnson,	25,	"	" "
Edward Valentine,	21,	"	" "
Lucy M. Clarkson,	16,	admt'd	Aug. 1844.
John A. Vaughan,	26,	"	Jan. 1845.

During the year one communicant, B. B. Wisner, has died; two have been suspended for withdrawing from all religious services, one for lying, and two for grosser immoralities.

SCHOOL.—MALE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. T. Gibson, *Teacher*—3 Native Assistants.

Number of boys, 42; *viz:*

First Class—E. M. Lowe, Freeman Clarkson, ... 2
Studies—Grammar, Arithmetic, Grebo and English Reading, History, Composition and Geography.

Second Class—B. C. Webb, P. W. Stimpson, C. F. Jones, Jacob P. Donalson, James Pratt, H. Gibson, ... 6
Studies—Same as the first class.

Third Class—Thos. L. Robinson, Gray Gilliat, Gregory T. Bedell, 3
Studies—Parley's History, Arithmetic, Grebo and English Reading.

Fourth Class—Horatio Gillett, Wm. Bryant, Henry Morton, E. Valentine, B. W. Dorr, J. W. Hutchins, H. Humphries, Wm. Kinkle, Herbert Congdon, ... 9
Studies—Arithmetic, Reading and Writing.

Fifth Class—George W. Natt, Wm. White, Thos. C. Brownell, Solomon Alter, ... 4
Studies—Reading and Spelling.

Sixth Class—Wm. Jackson, Isaac Cannell, S. H. Tyng, J. Brown, Francis Hoskins, J. Woart, Paul Trapier, W. C. Russell, William Hodge, Geo. T. Fox, Herman Cope, Z. Mead, Wm. Sparrow, Chas. Morgan, R. Williams, J. Contee, A. Vinton, Salmon Wheaton, . 18
Studies—Reading and Spelling.

Total, ... 42

During the year Wm. Spear has been appointed secular agent to the station, and ceased to be a scholar. C. Wiltberger and J. G. Maxwell have left the school.

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

Teacher—Mrs. Louisa Gibson—1 Native Assistant.

First Class—Lucy M. Clarkson, Sarah L. C. Smith, Helen Morton, 3

Studies—Parley's History, Arithmetic, Scriptures and Geography.

Second Class—Caroline P. Rand, Mary Maxwell, Grace Church, . 3

Studies—Parley's History, Geography, Arithmetic, Scriptures, Writing and Grebo.

Third Class—Julia Brown, Eliza A. Taft, ... 2

Studies—Philosophy, Geography, Scriptures, Grebo.

Fourth Class—Emma Clay, Ellen Milnor, Nancy B. Perry, . . 3

Studies—Geography, Philosophy, Writing, Grebo.

Fifth Class—Lucy Balmain, Sarah Morgan, Eliza Roberts, Fanny Ingle, Sarah Newbold Wilson, Rachel Maynard, Sophia Bartholomew, Lucie Byrd, Anna Wisner, Laura Lincoln, Isabella Neville, Jane Suddards, Anna Humphries, M. J. Banks, ... 14

Total, ... 25

Since the last report, M. Bryant's health has become too bad to allow her to attend school. H. Hunter, Sarah Hamm, M. Punchard, and L. M. Howard, have been married to teachers and assistants connected with the Mission; and, except the last, have ceased to be members of the boarding-school. All, however, render assistance in the female department of the school, except M. Bryant.

PASTORAL DEPARTMENT.

It is cause of devout gratitude to the missionary that he is permitted to report having held a public service and preached on *every Sunday during the year*, to native congregations averaging 200, and besides, preached on an average four times every week at *this station* to the Mission family, and in four small native towns belonging to Cavalla. In the Sunday schools, on every Sunday afternoon, he and Mrs. Payne, with assistants, have met and instructed about eighty persons, including members of the schools and others connected with the Mission family. Besides a public lecture in English on every Thursday and Sunday evenings, he has generally conducted the daily evening service for schools, imparting religious instruction suited to the capacities and attainments of the various classes of children.

Grebo Translations, &c.

The missionary has continued to devote two hours every morning, (when at home,) to writing and translating the Scriptures into Grebo. During the year he has reviewed Genesis and the Gospel according to St. Luke, translated the Gospel according to St. John and the Acts of the Apostles, and written a History of the Greboes in their native tongue. The Bible History, a work of Rev. Mr. Wilson, of the Am. Board, has been also reviewed; and in connection with Dr. Perkins, the missionary has prepared a small Grebo Primer.

RIVER CAVALLA STATION.

Teacher—Francis Allison.

First Class—Thos. Wilson, N. Sayre Harris, ... 2

Studies—Arithmetic, Scriptures, Catechism, &c.

Second Class—Thos. Fales, Seth Todd, Sam'l Cutler, George Hathaway, Walter Bulkley, Thos. Scovil, J. Lyman Clark, J. Vaughan Gardiner, J. W. James, Elias White Hale, Thos. Lyell Guion, George S. Wardwell, ... 12

Total, ... 14

Theophilis Morris has left the school within a week past, in consequence of grossly immoral conduct.

The missionary has visited this station once a week; latterly, once in two weeks; examining and catechising the children, and preaching alternately in two towns near the Mission premises.

The teacher here has conducted himself, for the most part, with propriety, and manifested a commendable interest in the improvement of his children, and in the spiritual welfare of his people.

ROCKBOOKAH STATION.

The missionary has made three pastoral visits to this station since his last report, at each time preaching, and administering the communion. He has baptized and admitted to the communion one colonist, a member of Mr. Appleby's family, and received one native communicant from Taboo Station. Communicants at present, as follows: 2 whites, 1 colonist, 2 natives—total 5.

FISHTOWN STATION.

This station has also been visited three times by the missionary during the year. On each occasion he has preached and administered the communion. On one of these occasions he baptized and admitted to communion a native youth, connected with the boarding-school, who had for some time previously given evidence of a change of heart. Communicants at this station at present, are as follows: whites 2, colonists 2, natives 4—total 8. As I conceive my connection with Fishtown and Rockbookah stations to extend merely to the *pastoral* supervision of the Mission families and schools connected with them, I leave it for their superintendents to give full reports of their general state and prospects.

MOUNT VAUGHAN STATION.

The missionary entered on the pastoral duties of this station, (now wholly Colonial in its character,) in the early part of March. Since that time he has held services and preached, alternately, in the Chapel at Mount Vaughan, and a school-house in Latrobe, forty-five times. When the missionary commenced his labors in the colony, the number of communicants, in regular standing, was eight—at present it is twenty-one. There is a prospect of a still farther increase.

Mrs. E. M. Thompson has been doing good service at this station, in instructing about forty-five colonist day-scholars. I have attended three quarterly examinations of this school, and the attainments of the children have been creditable to their teacher, considering the irregularity with which, as they say, they *are compelled* to attend school.

Mrs. Thompson likewise superintends and chiefly instructs some fifty children on Sundays. Mr. Gibson, who lay-reads at Mount Vaughan on Sundays, instructs a Bible class of ten or twelve, principally members of our Church in that neighbourhood, on Sunday afternoons; and there is still a third Sunday school at Latrobe, numbering about thirty pupils, under the superintendence of Mr. James Dennis, a communicant in our Church. The whole number of colonists, adults and children, receiving, what they chiefly need, sound scriptural instruction on the Lord's Day, is about one hundred.

It is greatly to be desired that a permanent church building shall be erected, and a pastor provided for this important branch of our missionary work, as soon as practicable. You have already been apprised of the spirited beginning made at Cape Palmas towards the former object. More than five hundred dollars have already been collected, and the sum will be,

no doubt, still further increased; but $2000 more are needed; and it is earnestly hoped that the numerous friends of the Mission and of the colony, in the United States, will respond to the call, which has been and is here made for assistance.

In regard to a pastor for the colony, it is desirable, if it be possible to procure a well qualified colored man for this office, by all means to do so. Our colonist friends and brethren desire, as early as practicable, to be self-sustaining; and certainly the bones of their numerous white brethren, lying on the shores of Africa, the wasted health and strength of those who are still contending with a deadly climate, or have been compelled to leave it, and the universal voice of the Church at home, all respond amen and amen to this desire. That the colonists, advanced as they are, some generations beyond the heathen around them, are to be prominent instruments in evangelizing the latter, is an opinion which has gained ground with the growing experience of our Mission, as I believe it has amongst its friends in the United States. But then, superior as colonists are to the natives, they rather afford the materials for raising up instruments for the missionary work, than the instruments already prepared. Without any reference to the question of the comparative intellectual capacity of the races, (to the missionary, by no means, of practical importance,) both intelligent colored and white men will remember, that not only for ten, but for scores of years did the colonies of North America, with advantages far superior to those of the colonies in Africa, need and gladly avail themselves of the fostering care of the mother-country. Just so, now, our colonist brethren do, and will for some time, need the superior intellectual and religious advantages of their mother-country, in order to raise up, from amongst them and their children, the instruments by which their destiny is to be developed and the Gospel diffused through Africa. And he or they who will, either in the United States or Africa, with this enlarged view, and in the spirit of Paul, (2 Cor. xii. 15,) devote themselves to planting the Church firmly, or raising up instruments in the colonies, will not have labored in vain.

Respectfully submitted, J. PAYNE.

NEXT EXPEDITION TO LIBERIA.

Probably no vessel will leave this country for the colonies on account of the Colonization Societies before the 15th of September, or perhaps the 1st of October, when it is expected the Packet will be ready for her fourth voyage. This affords a long period for people to make up their minds, as it regards paying a visit to the colonies. From the counties in this State, we have at this time little prospect of emigrants, having no Agent travelling with a view to obtain them, but from the city we hope better things than she has heretofore done in this way. We trust the feeling now pervading the better class of colored people in this city will not be without its fruition. Even if but one intelligent, influential man will go out and make a fair, honest report, it is all we ask. We *know* his friends will follow. It is very long since we have had a Benson or McGill leave our shores for Liberia, and we much need another.

N. B. The General Agent will be absent from the office for the period of a month or six weeks from this date—June 10th—but all communications on business of this office addressed as heretofore will be attended to.

ADVERTISEMENT OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND LIBERIA TRADING COMPANY.

This company exists under a charter from the State of Maryland. As its name implies, its object is the establishment of commercial intercourse between the ports of the Chesapeake, viz: Baltimore and Norfolk, and the various Liberia colonies. It has a cash capital paid in of $20,000, with liberty to extend the same to $100,000. Over one-fifth of the stock is now owned by colored people in this country and in Liberia, the remainder by whites, with the condition annexed, that they shall transfer the same to any colored persons demanding it, at its fair value. The company now own one vessel, the Liberia Packet, a barque of 331 tons, officered and manned by colored men, with the exception of the master, whose place will be filled by a colored man as soon as one suitable can be obtained. The company have formed an arrangement or contract with the Maryland and with the American Colonization Societies, to take such freight and emigrants as they may offer, on terms depending upon the amount offered, the said societies guaranteeing a certain amount of freight and number of passengers per annum. The said societies therefore, are always to have the preference over any other parties, in case the freight offered exceeds the capacity of the vessel. The company also proposes to ship goods and merchandise on its own account, when the capacity of the vessel is not required to transport the passengers and freight of the societies. It proposes to take both cabin and steerage passengers to and from the colonies, to fill all orders for goods given by colonists, to transact through its agent any commission business for the colonists or others residing on the coast, to take out or bring back any freight, packages or letters that may be offered, always reserving the right to refuse merchandise out, in case the capacity of the vessel is desired by the Colonization Societies or the company.

The Packet will be kept constantly running between the Chesapeake and the Colonies, and early notice will be given through this Journal of the time of her sailing.

No freight of the bulk of five bbls. will be taken, unless contracted for, five days previous to the sailing of the Packet. Freight to Liberia, expenses to, and in Baltimore on all packages, not otherwise contracted for, must be pre-paid to the Agent. Also postage on letters and packages coming through the U. S. Mail. In case these terms are not strictly complied with, the letters or packages will not be forwarded by the Packet.

TERMS:

For Cabin Passage,—(either way)	$100 00
For Steerage " " "	40 00
For Freight Out, per cubic foot for measured goods, . . .	30
per barrel, ...	1 50
for metal, per ton, ...	10 00
For Freight Home,—per ton for camwood, ...	10 00
for palm oil, per gallon, or capacity of casks, .	04
for other packages, per cubic foot, . .	25

Passage and freight, when not consigned to the Agent, payable in advance.

All communications respecting the Packet or the business of the Company, must be addressed to Dr. JAMES HALL,

Managing Agent, P. O. Building, Ralto.

TERMS.

This Journal is published Monthly, and is furnished to Subscribers at $1 per year, whether sent by mail or otherwise. All profits arising from its publication are applied to advance the general purposes of the society.

☞ All Communications intended for the Maryland Colonization Journal, or on business of the Society, should be addressed to Dr. James Hall, General Agent, Colonization Rooms, Post Office Building.

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